

THE FARMER & GARDENER

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY BY THE PROPRIETORS, E. P. ROBERTS AND SAMUEL SANDS—EDITED BY E. P. ROBERTS.

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time. All letters to be post paid.

BALTIMORE: TUESDAY, JULY 24, 1838.

SOAP SUDS.

If the soap suds made in a farmer's family were
thrown on his compost heap, they would add
greatly to the value of his manure, and repay
him with compound interest for all the trouble,
expense and labor he might be at in transporting
them thither.

One hoghead of suds would enable him to add
an ox-cart of ordinary dirt to his manure, which
would be thus enriched so as to be equal to the
best barn yard dung for any purpose, and as a top
dressing for meadows would be equal to so much
ashes.

BURNT CLAY.

The absorbent qualities of burnt clay are very
powerful, and tend greatly to improve the texture
and improve the productive qualities of all light
soils. Though not so strong as ashes, in the ab-
sence of this manure it will be found highly salu-
tary in giving tenacity to such lands, and increas-
ing their capacity of attracting and retaining
moisture.

THE WHEAT CROP.

Unless our information deceive us, we think the
subjoined extract of a letter, which we copy
from the National Intelligencer, is a fair represen-
tation of the wheat crop in all the wheat growing
regions of our country. There are doubtless
some exceptions; but this year at least is one in
which Providence has been kind in blessing the
farmer with abundant crops of wheat, and to its
abundance do we thankfully look forward as a
source of extricating the country from its embar-
assments:

A letter from a gentleman residing in that fertile
valley of Virginia immediately on the borders of
Clarke and Jefferson counties, dated July 15,
1838, to a friend in this city, says:

"You have no doubt heard that the wheat crop
was very promising. In the progress of harvest-

ing, it surpasses expectation, and I believe it is
the very best crop that was ever raised in this sec-
tion of country."

A VALUABLE SUGGESTION.

Gideon B. Smith, Esq. of this city, has sugges-
ted a most valuable method of destroying the
chrysalis in the cocoons of the silk worm. It
consists simply in exposing them to the influence
of ignited charcoal. A friend to whom he made
the suggestion, has, we learn, made an experiment
on his plan, which proved entirely successful,
and we have no doubt, ourselves, that it will
prove a most invaluable acquisition to silk cultu-
rists, as besides being the most economical meth-
od of killing the chrysalis, it will effect its object
without hardening the gum on the cocoons, thus
rendering them much easier to reel. On a
rough calculation, we think fully one fourth
of the expense of the process may be thus sav-
ed.

As has been the case in others of his discover-
ies, we should not be surprised, if some ingenious
savan of Paris should make the discovery of this
method, and that it should be trumpeted forth by
the American press as a pearl of exceeding
great price, as this is the country where "genius
languishes and fancy dies," and fashion has long
since decreed that the old saw of Shakespeare;
that "that which we call a rose, by any other
name would smell as sweet," is a mere fiction of
the brain—a coinage of the poet.

We visited Orange Farm, the estate of Samu-
el W. Smith, Esq. some days since, and was high-
ly gratified to find every field in culture bearing
testimony to the luxuriant growth of vegetation.
Although the grain had been garnered, and the
hay nearly cut, still the stubble shewed that good
farming and highly improved soils had met their
rewards; for the abundance was visible in every
direction. This fine estate, as many of our rea-
ders will recollect, was once the pride of Mary-
land as a dairy farm, and forms in the mind of
most of them, one of those treasured recollections
on which they like to dwell. Of late years, it
has been converted into a grass farm, and has as
such realized every rational expectation which
could be formed of it.

We saw a patch of Italian Spring Wheat which

had just been cradled, the ample and well filled
heads of which satisfied us that success had at-
tended the experiment of its culture. A few acres
of Dutton Corn also pleased us, and we are cer-
tain, if nothing should occur to blight the pros-
pects which may now be formed of its product,
that it will become a favorite with the intelligent
owner. The main crop of corn, say from 40 to 50
acres, is all that could be desired of it; for we
have scarcely ever seen more prolific or healthful
fields. The oats though not as heavy as we have
seen, is a fair yield; the potatoes and other vege-
tables looked well, and promise abundant returns.
This estate is at present under the careful man-
agement of Mr. Keys, an intelligent Pennsylvania
farmer, and bears strong evidence that neither the
liberality of its owner, nor the skill of his mana-
ger have been wanting to push it forward to the
highest state of improvement of which it is sus-
ceptible. To us it is always a source of unmixed
pleasure to see our gentlemen of fortune thus lau-
dably exerting their talents and means, in elevating
the agricultural capacity of the soil of Maryland,
and we sincerely hope, that the owner of Orange
Farm may long live to reap the fruits of an en-
lightened system of husbandry, and enjoy the
self-approval, which always enures to those whose
well directed public spirit increase the productive
powers of the earth, and consequently add to the
comforts of mankind.

FEEDING OF MOCKING BIRDS.

To the Editor of the Farmer and Gardener:

Dear Sir—I have a mocking bird in my
possession, and I do not know exactly how to
raise it. So I thought I would write you word,
and ask you to give me some information about it,
if you please in the next paper. By so doing you
will oblige

Your sincere friend,
TRUEMAN D. BECKETT.

Bladensburg, Md. July 15, 1838.

The mode generally used in rearing mocking
birds consists in feeding them with light wheat
bread moistened with new milk, or corn meal
dough moistened with milk. Occasionally grass-
hoppers, or flies are given them, as also small por-
tions of finely chopt fresh meat; a boiled egg should
also occasionally be chopt fine and given them,
any once or twice a week. Their cage must at all
times be kept clean; it should be washed at least

three times a week, and the floor at all times kept well sanded. A few mustard seed, say twice a week, should be given them. Fresh water twice a day must be given them. Pieces of ripe fruit, in season, should be stuck in the wires or sticks of their cage, for them to eat at their pleasure.

MUD AS A MANURE.

JUNE 25, 1835.

Edward P. Roberts, Esq.

Dear Sir—I have a mill pond made (perhaps,) 50 or 60 years ago. When first made it contained a large body of water, but now it is nearly filled up with leaves and soil from the woods and fields lying on and around the stream above the pond, and the coarse aquatic grasses that have grown in it and rotted down yearly for the last twenty years or more.

In the Farmer and Gardener I sometimes see mud of this kind spoken of as good manure when properly prepared and applied.

Could not you or some of your correspondents answer the following questions?

Can the fillings of ponds, (such as above described,) be profitably used as manure?

If it can be so used, whether best to use lime with it and a compost? If yea, in what state should the mud be when mixed with the lime?—whether best as it is when first hauled from the pond, or put in heaps to dry previous to mixing in the lime?

Whether would it be best, or the most economical, to mix the lime and mud together, in a pile or heap, previous to putting it on the land, or to haul each separately on the field, and let them be mixed by cultivating the land, supposing the field to have been previously limed, or not? If best mixed in a pile, what proportion of lime should be used. I mean the smallest quantity that could be used advantageously.

On what kind of crop should it be used? And you will confer a favor by giving any other information you possess on this subject.

Very respectfully,

W. H. P.

N. B. The sugar beet seed you were so kind as to get for me has come up well, and is growing finely; but I was unfortunate with my mangle wurtzle—it has come up so badly as not to be worth tending; the seed could not have been good—I procured it in B., but not through you.

ANSWERS

By the Editor of the Farmer and Gardener.

As all of the above questions tend to the same point, I shall treat them collectively, and endeavor to do so in a way to be distinctly understood.

There can be no doubt that the mud, contained in the mill pond above described, can be profitably used as a manure, and our correspondent will the more readily come to this conclusion when he reflects of what it is composed. All such places of deposits are filled by the washings from the surrounding fields and hills, and necessarily contain much of the best portions of the alluvial soils

contiguous thereto, as well as large accumulations of undecomposed vegetable matter. Such bodies, therefore, it must be obvious, of themselves, possess the materials, in a crude state, for making most valuable composts; but as they most generally contain an excess of vegetable substances, in too acid a state for immediate use, it is necessary to apply some agent as a corrective, and that agent is most happily combined in *lime* or *marl*.

The next question which presents itself, is, at what time, how, and in what proportions are those substances to be combined? and we will begin first with *time*. With regard to *time*, the best period is the fall of the year, after the existence of black frost, because by delaying it till that period, all injurious effects upon health will be avoided.

With respect to the relative proportions of the *lime* and *mud*, twenty bushels of the former, to four double horse cart loads of the latter, are the proper ones, and we think if the water was permitted to drain off previous to being mixed, it would be best. When ready for compounding, let the above quantity of mud be spread on the earth, (and it would be still better if it be hauled convenient to the field where it is to be used) and then distribute equally on its surface twenty bushels of lime, then four loads of the mud, and twenty more bushels of the lime, and so continue until your compost heap is formed. Let it thus remain until spring, when it should be turned over and thoroughly incorporated together.—Should the manure thus made be wanted, in the spring, it may be used on the corn ground with decided advantage in the proportion of ten double cart loads to the acre, though our own opinion is, that it would be better to let it remain unused until autumn, giving it in midsummer another turning and mixing, when it should be used in the same quantity in wheat lands.

A compost thus formed, will be found equally good for corn, wheat, rye, oats, potatoes, grass, and, indeed, for all the crops usually grown, where manure is required? Thus compounded and treated, mud of the description described, will be found to possess in their happiest forms all the elements of the food of plants, and the observing farmer will quickly perceive, that in every *pond*, *drain* and *ditch* on his farm, he has an invaluable source of manure, and that it will be his own fault if he does not turn it to a good account.

If *marl* be used, the quantity must be regulated by its specific strength; but it may, as a general rule, be assumed, that from one to two hundred bushels may be safely used to the quantity of mud named. Should neither *lime* nor *marl* be con-

venient, from fifty to a hundred bushels of ashes will answer in their stead.

If the field on which the mud is desired to be used has been previously and recently well limed, the mud alone after being exposed for a *season* to the operation of frost and sun, and turned over and mixed as before directed, may be used, though, beyond all doubt, the addition of the lime will operate greatly to improve its value.

We are happy to learn from our correspondent that the sugar beet seed we procured for him came up well, and is growing finely, as we are sure that through his intelligence and enterprise, much will be done to spread its culture. We obtained it from that excellent gentleman and sterling patriot, Mr. James Ronaldson, of Philadelphia,—who is so praiseworthy devoting the evening of his days to the good of his kind—and, who instead of spending his time in objects of personal aggrandizement, is engaged in the noble enterprise of promoting the agriculture of his country, by the importation of such seed as he thinks calculated to advance the interests of husbandry; and this he does from the pure motive of doing good, without the least prospect of profit. How sweetly must pass the days of such a man—how peaceful the reflections of his pillow—how honoured his memory,—and how grateful should those be for whose benefit he thus exerts the remaining energies of his life!!

CHARCOAL AND ONIONS.

From a number of experiments recorded in the foreign journals of horticulture, as well as in those in this country, it appears that charcoal dust is one of the best dressings for land on which onions are to be grown. In some of these instances the scraping of the beds where coal had been burned and drawn, were strewed on the garden to the depth of half an inch, and incorporated with the surface earth by raking only, to the manifest advantage of the crop. We have seen fine onions raised on the places where coal has been burnt, several years in succession, and without a failure, while those sown in other places were not half a crop. We have known some instances in which the garden beds were prepared some weeks before sowing, and left for the weeds to start, the seeds of which were near the surface. When the time had arrived for sowing, the beds were covered to the depth of ten or twelve inches with dry straw, and this was set on fire. By this means the surface of the earth is slightly burned, the soil warmed, the weeds extirpated, and an excellent dressing equally applied. If it appeared that one covering of straw was not sufficient, another was spread and burnt, and then the seed was put in, the surface being first slightly stirred with a rake. This method we have never known to fail; and think it might be useful in most cases where the onion is grown, especially on lands rather inclining to be heavy, or which contain the seeds of weeds.

[From the Genesee Farmer.]

CUTTING GRASS.

Mr. Editor—With deference I beg leave to submit to you and (if you think proper) to your readers, a communication concerning the time of cutting grass. I saw in the Monthly Genesee Farmer for April, a query put forth by a farmer, as to the best time to cut grass for hay, and I read your solution of the same with much pleasure.—If in this communication, I should differ from your opinion, or the opinion of your readers, I shall ever stand ready to be corrected. I think late mowing has many advantages over early mowing. In these remarks I shall confine myself to clover and timothy grass, as these varieties are most used for hay in this country. First, as to cutting clover, I think the blossoms should be at least one third of them seared, not ripe, but partly brown. In this stage it will dry much sooner, and the blossoms, together with the stalk and leaf, will remain more fresh and bright than when cut before the blossoms begin to sear a little. In cutting clover when in full blossom, it is almost impossible to cure it so that it will not blacken in the mow. There is a great difference in the juice of the grass in the two different stages of growth. When in full blossom the juice seems to be thin, and when the grass is cured it dries away very much and is light; but when the blossoms are partially seared, the juice becomes more thick and gummy, and the grass when dried does not lose so much in weight, and is not apt to sweat so as to blacken in the mow, but will remain bright; consequently the hay will be better and more nutritious. Secondly, as to cutting timothy grass, it will do to carry the extreme a little farther. As this is decidedly the best grass for hay that is grown in this section, the most used, and the variety which bears the best price in market, I think a proper observation as to the best time for cutting would be highly important. The proper time to cut this grass is when the heads become seared brown from the top at least one third down the head. At this time, the grass may be cut in the morning, and taken in the same day without injury, if the weather is good. The grass at this stage of maturity, will decrease much less in weight in the process of curing, than it will when cut in blossom. The juices will become more solid, the hay will contain more gum, and consequently will be more nutritious. Every farmer knows, that in mowing early, the gum never adheres to the edge of the scythe, let the weather be ever so dry: but when they have cut grass that was ripe, or nearly so, their scythes would gum on the edge so as to prevent the cut of the scythe. I have always considered the adhesion of gum to the edge of the scythe, a sure test as to the goodness of hay. The more gum the better the hay. Cattle and horses like ripe hay best, as well as ripe grain; at least mine do. I have had an opportunity of testing the goodness and value of hay when cut early, and when cut late, and I never had an ox or a horse that would eat early mowed hay if they could get ripe. I have often tried the experiment by putting both kinds in the manger at once. The result has always been that the ripe hay would be eaten up clean, the green hay left. I have heard farmers complain that their working cattle had lost their appetite in the spring, and I have had the satisfaction of convin-

cing some of them, that their cattle had a first rate appetite for ripe hay. When I have been obliged to feed green hay my cattle would never fill themselves. No matter how much I fed them, they would never eat enough to look plump; and I have had always to make up the deficiency in grain and roots. In all meadows, where it is considered an object to grow timothy, and retain it from year to year, it will be found absolutely necessary to have the timothy shell a little from the ripest heads, so that some seed may fall on the ground. By this method you make your meadows much thicker at the bottom, keep June grass out, and grow all timothy as long as you please; by so doing, you will prevent your cattle from the hoof ail, as it is allowed by many experienced farmers that June grass spurred will produce this disease. But if you mow early you will leave no timothy seed on the ground, your meadows will become thin, and June grass will eventually run the timothy all out. The seeds of the June grass fall sooner than any other grass in the country, and this, I think, is the reason that meadows are so full of June grass in this country.

As this is a very important subject for the consideration of farmers, I hope that the able and experienced writers for your paper will do this subject justice; at the same time I beg that you and your readers will make great allowance for this my first attempt. ELBA.

THE HARVEST.

The farmers around us, in good earnest, have been securing the abundant crop, the past propitious season has conferred upon them. The past week has secured much of their grain in good condition, many of them having by this time finished. The greater part, we presume, will get through this week. Apart from the heat, they have had altogether "a merry time of it," as in good England of old, and we congratulate them upon the results of their ingathering, which cannot fail to brighten the prospect around them, as well as cheer the heart. Many a country wife may now successfully put in her claim to a trip abroad, and many a lass will find her plea sustained for a new gown or bonnet which otherwise she would not dared to have hoped for. As to the crop, it is every where considered abundant. The ray has partially suffered from the rust, making perhaps only half a crop. But the wheat will more than supply its deficiency. The price hereabouts, spoken of, as far as a disposition exists to buy, may be averaged at about \$1 25. How far it may ultimately vary from this as a medium, a few weeks will determine. The Richmond Whig states that the millers there are buying on the following terms: To be delivered by the 25th July, \$1 50, Do. 31st, \$1 45; Do. 5th August, \$1 40, Do. 10th, \$1 35, Do. 20th, \$1 25, Do. 31st, \$1 10.—Winchester Virginian.

A correspondent from Amelia writes us, that the Chinch Bug is doing very great injury to the Corn Crops, in that county. He states, that in one field near him, which but few days ago promised a fine crop, the stalks are now black with the destructive insect, and the fodder is nearly as dry, as that in the barn. He calls upon planters to point out a means of arresting their devastations. —Rich. Enquirer.

[From the Genesee Farmer.]

IS EVERY THING RIGHT?

This is a question which every farmer should put to himself as he commences his labor of the field; for if there is a defect in the beginning, it is possible he may labor on through the whole season to little or no effect.

It is essential to success in farming that there should be a plan; and equally so, that the plan should be a good one. Farming at random is seldom profitable. Every thing should be done by system,—the division and arrangement of the fields; the rotation of the crops; the adaptation of the culture and the crops to the soil, all should be the result of well digested plans, and these plans should be right at first or all will continue to grow wrong.

Are your farming tools in order?—and are they all of good quality? Don't imagine that you are going to save any thing in the end by using worn-out, ill-constructed implements of husbandry. A good plough, harrow, hoe or scythe will pay for themselves in a season by goodness and ease of working, over a clumsy inferior article. Are all these things right?

How are your fences? None of our business some may reply; but it will be the business of your animals, and those of your neighbors to examine them thoroughly before the summer comes round, and if not right they will be sure to find it out, and the report will be accordingly. If any wall has fallen down let it be carefully replaced; if rails have been blown off by the winter wind, see that they are all laid in their place; have stakes been frozen out, drive them over; and remember that most of the neighborhood hard feeling that exists might be prevented by a few hours examination and repair of outside fences. Look to it then that these are right.

Have you made proper provision for the moral and intellectual culture of yourself and family? It is all important that every thing should be right on this point, for in no one would a mistake be so fatal as on this.—Newspapers, books, schools and the religious institutions of society, should be at command and enjoyed, for indolence and inaction is as fatal to the mind as the body, and without sound morals, and general knowledge, no man can be adequately prepared to act his part in a free country and popular government, like ours. Be careful that all is right here, and begrudge not the trifling expenses the attainment of such good may require.

VALUE OF GYPSUM.

Barnabas Miller, of Catharine, Chemung, has sent us the result of some experiments with plaster. A row of potatoes not plastered, yielded 50 pounds of tubers, while a row along side, which he plastered, gave 90 pounds—a difference of nearly one half in favor of the plastered row. Mr. Miller says the difference upon his corn was nearly the same, a table-spoonful being applied to each hill, after the first hoeing. The soil a gravelly loam. Mr. M. recommends the sowing a bushel an acre on grass grounds, about the first of May, and he thinks its benefits are manifest the second season. We join with Mr. M. in begging farmers who do not use plaster, to TRY IT—on their meadows and pastures, on their corn, potatoes, &c.

THE PEACH WORM.

Dr. Scott has furnished us, in the *Plough Boy*, with a description of the habits of the insect which attacks the peach tree about the surface of the ground, and often fatally. The egg is deposited by a large fly, in July, which pierces the outer bark until checked by the cold of winter. Its presence is indicated by the gum which exudes near or at the surface of the ground. The worm resumes its depredations in the spring, and emerges a perfect insect, late in June, or early in July. The doctor's remedy is, to put ashes about the collar, or lower part of the stock, and particularly in the spring. The worm is then below the surface, and the rain, which percolates through the ashes, becomes a ley, which settling into the worm holes, destroys the insect. What ever prevents the eggs being deposited near the surface, as covering the lower parts of the stock with straw in the spring, so that the frost of winter may destroy the insects ere they penetrate the ground—or whatever will destroy the worm when under the ground, as the alkali of lime, ashes, &c., will preserve the peach tree from the depredations of the insects.

The New Orleans Bulletin has fallen on a way for the South to pay its debts, which it thus explains:

"It is estimated that from the five Southern States of Mississippi, Louisiana, Alabama, Georgia, and South Carolina, fifty thousand persons travel northward every summer for the purpose of recreation and pleasure. To set down the travelling and incidental expenses of this army of tourists at five hundred dollars a head, is a moderate estimate. Many of them, without question, spend their one and two thousands. Add to this five hundred dollars a head laid out in purchases of various kinds, and we have the sum of forty millions of dollars disbursed every year at the North by the travelling gentry from the South. Now, if this immense treasure could for one year be applied to the liquidation of southern debts, instead of the purchase of Northern pleasure, gewgaws, et cetera, it strikes us very forcibly that the people of the five States above mentioned would, at the end of twelve months, find themselves relieved of a heavy weight of indebtedness. An arrangement so desirable can, it is evident, easily be accomplished. All the Southerners have to do is to stay at home; and save travelling expenses."

From the Magazine of Horticulture.

EXPERIMENTS ON THE VEGETATION OF ROSE SEEDS.

BY R. BUIST, FLORIST, &c.

SIR,—Some time last year I observed in your Magazine, a difference of opinion between two of your correspondents, in regard to the vegetating of rose seeds. I then determined on sowing some of the many varieties, and send you the result of my experiments.

No. 1. Seeds of *Rosa indica odorata*, or tea rose, were sown on the first of December, 1837, and vegetated in a temperature of between 58° and 64° Fahr., in from six weeks to three months, coming up occasionally during that period; the

most of them have now bloomed, but not sufficiently strong to determine their character.

No. 2, of the same seed, and picked at the same time, was kept four weeks in sand, and sown on the ninth of January, 1838, and vegetated generally in seven weeks. The plants grew stronger and flowered better than No. 1, although treated in the same manner.

No. 3, seeds of the same, kept in sand till the first of February, and sown in pots and placed in dung or manure hot-bed, vegetated beautifully in six weeks, temperature from 65° to 75° Fahr., and are now promising, in growth, bloom and character, to surpass Nos. 1 and 2.

No. 4, seeds of Lamarque Noisette rose, collected from the plant in the open air in January, 1838, and sown along with those of No. 3, vegetated at the same time and have grown much stronger than any of the preceding, but only as yet three out of four plants have bloomed, and strange as it may appear, (you know the parent to be a large white), one of those which flowered is a deep rose color and perfectly double. It perhaps may be desirable to say that the soil used was sand, loam, and leaf mould, in equal proportions, and watered with pure river water.

Yours, very truly,

R. BUIST.

Philadelphia, June, 1838.

The above experiments, by so successful a practitioner as Mr. Buist, will at once set at rest all doubts respecting the time usually required to vegetate seeds of roses, of the Chinese varieties. We hope Mr. Boll, or other of our friends, will give us the results of experiments upon the vegetating of hardy rose seeds, which, Mr. Buist thinks, (see vol. III, p. 315,) require a much longer time to vegetate, than the Chinese varieties. The experiments now detailed confirm Mr. Boll's statement, (III, p. 216.) But Mr. Russell, who doubted the blooming of roses, at the early age of four months from the seed, intended his remarks to apply to hardy varieties.

The sport of the progeny of the Lamarque rose, noticed by Mr. Buist, is very remarkable. Such things are frequent in the dahlia, carnation, &c., but are probably rare in the rose. A description of the above named seedlings, would undoubtedly be valuable to our readers, should they prove to be valuable kinds.—*Ed.*

TO IMPROVE GRASS LAND WITHOUT MANURE.

We are informed that a farmer improved his grass land in the following manner:—About the first of July, when the grass had attained a good growth, he ploughed in the grass, which would have produced about a ton of hay to the acre, ploughing it about four inches deep, and turning it completely over smooth and even, as the ground was very even, level, and free from stones. Then he rolled it, to make the turfs lay close, then harrowed it several times to make the soil mellow. Then sowed herd's grass, clover and fowl meadow; the last was sowed by mistake for red top. The herd's grass and fowl meadow have grown very stout, and the clover has grown fine and thick at the bottom. This produced the first and second years, (1836-7,) two tons to the acre. The general produce was not more than half a ton be-

fore ploughing. This soil is too wet for tillage, excepting for ploughing very late and ridging.
[Yankee Farmer.]

Beat this?—On Monday last (the 3th) Dr. Sam'l. D. Martin, of Clarke county, Ky. brought to this city four Heifer Calves, the get of his deservedly celebrated bull, "Dennis de la Motte." We had not the pleasure of seeing them, but were favored with our city weigher's certificate of their age and weight—which we give below:

Nearly, 4 years old, weighs	1905
Mileta, 3 do do	1375
Cimbal, 3 do do	1200
Maria, 3 do do	1195

Aggregate, 5075

The three last were sucking calves. It will be well here to mention, that these calves were travelled from Dr. Martin's farm of this city (a distance of 13 miles) in about 4 hours, and were weighed immediately after reaching here, consequently must have weighed 50 pounds each less than they would have done had they been weighed at the farm.—*Lexington (Ky.) Observer.*

The Farmer.—It does one's heart good to see a merry, round faced farmer; so independent, and yet so free from vanity and pride. So rich and yet so industrious—so patient and persevering in his calling, and yet so kind, social and obliging. There are a thousand traits which light up his noble character. He is hospitable—eat and drink with him, and he won't set a mark on you and sweat it out of you with a double compound interest, as some I have known will—you are welcome. He will do you a kindness without expecting a return by way of compensation—it is not so with every body. He is generally more honest and sincere—less disposed to deal in low underhand cunning, than many I could name. He gives to society its best support—is the firm pillar that supports the edifice of government—he is the lord of nature. Look at him in his homespun and grey black—gentlemen laugh at him if you will—but believe me he can laugh back if he pleases.

HOW TO DESTROY GRUB WORMS.—We have seen the following method in some paper recommended for destroying the common grub or cut worm, which cuts off young cabbages, beets, corn, &c. and think the plan is so reasonable as to be entitled to an experiment. Make a wheel or cylinder pretty heavy, with small blocks of wood projecting from the external surface like cogs, about six inches apart and four inches long. Roll this wheel about towards night amongst the plants. This will make a hard smooth path, with a hole of the size of the cog, every six inches on the way. The worms at night come out in search of plants. They will prefer to crawl along the smooth path made by the wheel till—pop, they fall into the hole. The rest of the night they will busy themselves in ineffectual attempts to get out, and in the morning you may walk along and gather the worms—and destroy them. There is some philosophy in this plan to outwit a worm.—*Augusta Banner.*

[From the Southern Agriculturist.]

PROGNOSTICS OF THE WEATHER.

VII. FROM WINDS.

1. When the wind veers about uncertainly to several points of the compass, rain is pretty sure to follow.
2. Some have remarked, that if the wind, as it veers about, follows the course of the sun, from the East towards the West, it brings fair weather, if the contrary, foul, but there is no sign of rain more infallible, than a whistling or howling noise of the wind.
3. Wind turning to North-East, continuing there two days, without rain, and not turning South the third day, or not raining the third day, will likely continue North-East for 8 or 9 days fair, and then come South again.
4. If it turn again out of the South to the North East with rain, and continue in the North-East two days, without rain, and neither turns south or rains the third day, it is likely to continue North-East two or three months.
5. After a Northerly wind, for the most of two months or more, and then coming South, there are usually three or four fair days at first, and then on the fourth or fifth day comes rain, or else the wind turns North again, and continues dry.
6. If it returns to the South within a day or two, without rain, and turns Northward with rain, and returns to the South in one or two days, as before, two or three times together after this sort, then it is likely to be in the South or South-West two or three months together, as it was in the month before.
7. Fair weather for a week with a Southerly wind, is likely to produce a great drought, if there has been much rain out of the South before. The wind usually turns from the North to South with a quiet wind, without rain; but returns to the North with a strong wind and rain. The strongest wind is, when it turns from South to North by West.
8. If you see a cloud rise against the wind or with wind, when that cloud comes up to you, the wind will blow the same way the cloud came.
9. When the wind varies for a few hours, and afterwards begins to blow constant, it will continue for many days.
10. Whatever wind begins to blow in the morning, usually continues longer than that, which rises in the evening.
11. If the wind be East or North-East in the fore part of the summer, the weather is likely to continue dry, and if Westward towards the end of the summer, then it will also continue dry.
12. If in great rains the winds rise or fall, it signifies the rain will forthwith cease.
13. If the South wind begins for two or three days, the North will suddenly blow after it, but if the North blows for the same number of days, the South will not rise till after the East has blown for some time.
14. A change in the warmth of weather is generally followed by a change of wind.

VIII. METEORS.

When meteors, or the aurora borealis, appear after some warm day, it is generally succeeded by a coldness of the air.

IX. FROM ANIMAL CREATION.

Swallows, when they fly aloft after their prey, a serene sky—when they skim the ground or the water, rain not far off—their appearance a sign of spring set in. When the notes of the whip-poor-will are heard, spring has set in—when sheep wind up the hills in the morning to their pastures, and feed near the top, an indication of the clearing of clouds, or drizzly weather—dogs grow sleepy and stupid before rain, and by refusing their food and eating grass, show their stomachs out of order—water fowl dive and wash themselves more than ordinarily before rain; flies are particularly troublesome, and seem more hungry than usual—toads are seen crawling across the road or beaten path in the evening—moles work harder than usual, and sometimes come forth, so do worms—ants are observed to stir and bustle about, and then return to their burrows—bees stir not far, and betake themselves to their hives—swine discover uneasiness, as do likewise sheep, cows, &c. all appearing more eager in pasture than usual—birds of all sorts are in action, and more earnest after their prey—fleas bite harder than common—spiders crawl abroad. ON THE CONTRARY, spiders webs on the trees, or in the air, indicate fair and hot weather—so do bees; when they fly far and come home late—likewise, a more than usual appearance of glow worms by night. If gnats play up and down in the open air, near sunset, they presage heat, if in the shade, warm and mild showers; but if they join in stinging those that pass by them, cold weather and much rain may be expected. In men, frequently, aches, corns and wounds, are more troublesome, either towards rain or frost. The crow cawing and walking alone on the seashore, or on the banks of rivers or pools, presages rain. Birds that change countries at certain seasons, if they come early, show the temper of the weather, according to the country whence they came; as in winter, woodcocks, pigeons, &c., if they come early, show a cold winter.

X. FROM VEGETABLE CREATION.

1. Most vegetables expand their flowers and down in sun-shiney weather, towards the evening; and against rain close them again—as in the down of Dandelion. The rule is, if the flowers are close shut up, betokens rain; if they are spread abroad, fair weather.
2. All wood, even the hardest and most solid, swells in moist weather.
3. The speedy drying of the earth's surface, is a sign of a Northerly wind and fair weather; and its becoming moist, of a Southerly wind, and rain.
4. When sounds are more plainly heard than usual—rain.
5. If wainscots or walls that used to sweat be drier than usual in the beginning of winter, or the eaves of houses drop more slowly than ordinary, it portends a hard and frosty winter.
6. When there are but few nuts, cold and wet harvests generally follow: when a great show of them, hot, heavy and dry harvests succeed.
7. If the oak bears much mast, it presages a long and hard winter. The same of hops and haws.

XI. FROM RAIN.*

1. Sudden rains never last long: but when the air grows thick by degress, and the sun, moon

and stars shine dimmer and dimmer, it usually rains six hours.

2. If it begins to rain from the South with a high wind, for two or three hours, and the wind falls, but the rain continues, it is likely to rain twelve hours, or more, and does usually rain until a strong North wind clears the air; these long rains seldom hold above twelve hours.

3. If it begins to rain an hour or two before sun rising, it is likely to be fair before noon, and to continue so that day; but if the rain begins an hour or two after sun-rising, it is likely to rain all that day, except the rainbow be seen before it rains.

XII. FROM SEASONS.

1. Generally a moist and cold summer portends a hard winter.

2. A hot and dry summer and autumn, especially if the heat and drought extend far into September, portend an open beginning of winter, and cold to succeed towards the latter part and beginning of spring.

3. A warm and open winter portends a hot and dry summer, for the vapors disperse into the winter showers; whereas cold and frost keep them in, and convey them to the late spring. So saith my Lord Bacon.

4. A severe autumn denotes a windy winter; a windy winter a rainy spring; a rainy spring a serene summer; a serene summer, a windy autumn; so that the air, in a balance, is seldom debtor to itself; nor do the seasons succeed each other in the same tenor for two years together. So also saith my Lord Bacon.

5. At the beginning of winter, if the South wind blow and then the North, it is likely to be a cold winter; but if the North wind blow first and then the South, it will be a warm and mild winter.

BARNWELL.

*It seems that in any given place, the quantity of rain falling one year with another, has been discovered to be the same, from which fact one might easily anticipate the seasons. This experiment has been tried in not less than thirteen places on the Continent, so as to confirm the rule for forty successive years.

AGRICULTURAL PURSUITS.

The following Resolution and remarks were offered by Dr. Graham of Northampton, at the Health Convention recently held in Boston.

Resolved, That a correct understanding of the science of physiology and of the laws of health, would effectually promote the agricultural and horticultural interests of the community.

"I regret, said Mr. Graham, that in offering the resolution, at this late hour, I find the time too short and the audience too much fatigued, to warrant my making those remarks on it, which its importance demands and my feelings would prompt.

The tilling of the ground is the most natural and the most noble, as well as the healthiest employment of man, and the greatest source of his subsistence and his comfort. Not only, according to sacred history, was the first of our race tillers of the dust of the earth, but every human being ever since, has been the offspring of the

same mother earth: for we are all made of the same dust; all derive our material subsistence from the same bosom of nature.—It is the dust of the earth, incorporated in the vegetable or the animal form, which constitutes our nourishment, and is transmuted into our bodies, from the very commencement to the termination of our bodily existence. But both in its more primitive condition of inorganic matter, and in its various organic revolutions and changes in passing from the earth to the formation of our living bodies, the dust of which we are made, is at every stage—in every form, continually subject to fixed constitutional laws, and hence there are fixed laws of relation between our living bodies and all the forms of matter by which we are sustained, and between these and the earth from which they spring and of which they are composed. It is therefore, an important truth, which human beings ought well to understand, that everything which effects the quality of the soil and the character of its produce, has a most intimate relation, not only to our health of body, but to the general well being of man. Our wheat, our rye, our corn, our potatoes, and every other vegetable substance entering into the food of man, are rendered more or less healthful according as our agricultural and horticultural operations are more or less in conformity with the physiological laws of our nature.

"But interesting as this topic is, I must not on the present occasion extend my remarks. Yet I could wish that every tiller of the ground throughout the world were an enlightened—a thoroughly scientific physiologist. The importance of a liberal education in this class of men has been too greatly overlooked; and hitherto it seems generally to have been thought that the cultivation of the soil requires but a small stock of knowledge, and no scientific attainments, and hence, even in our own agricultural country, the vocation and standing of the farmer have been too commonly considered as less reputable than those of the merchant, the professional man, &c. This is wrong—it ought not so to be. The cultivators of the soil ought always to be regarded as the true nobility of the country, and they ought, therefore, to be among the most intelligent—the most liberally educated—the most extensively scientific members of society. Geology, mineralogy, chemistry, meteorology, botany, zoology, physiology, and other natural sciences, are of more immediate interest to the tillers of the ground than perhaps any other men; and when things are rightly understood and rightly ordered, such qualifications will be the ordinary attributes of our agriculturists, and the tilling of the ground will be regarded as it should be, the noblest and most honorable employment of man."

HEMP AND FLAX.

One of the members of the American Institute, desirous of engaging in the cultivation of hemp and flax, had sought information on the subject in vain. Russia, it is well known, is the head quarters of the world for producing these articles.

It is deemed advisable to endeavor to obtain information from that country. Our worthy President, ever ready to lend his aid in whatever may advance the welfare of his country, forwarded the

following questions to Mr. Clay, late Charge at the Court of St. Petersburg. Through his polite attention the subjoined answers were obtained. As they are derived through a very respectable channel, and from a source capable of affording the best experimental knowledge, we have a confidence that they will be appreciated by our readers.

Cultivation of Hemp and Flax in Russia.

1. Climate, temperature, and soil?
2. Quantity of seed, culture, and time of growth?
3. Mode of taking from the ground, if pulled or cut?
4. Manner of rotting, breaking, and dressing?
5. Quantity of cleaned hemp and flax per acre?
6. Cost of labor, rent of land, per ton?
7. The mean temperature of climate where most extensively grown?
8. What crops precede and succeed the culture of hemp and flax, and if they are grown successively on the same lands, and generally such details as may enable the American cultivator to understand the whole subject?

TIMOTHY DEWEY.

January 9, 1838.

To Gen. James Tallmadge.

Replies to Queries concerning the cultivation of Hemp and Flax in Russia, Jan. 1837.

1. Between 50 and 60 ° N. lat. } Long winter, }
45 and 50 E. long. } dry, steady }
 } cold, soil rich, }
 } well manur'd }
55 and 60 N. lat. } Do. do. do. }
45 and 50 E. long. } Do. do. do. }
2. About 17 bush. to a deciatine, (2400 square }
fathoms, English, about two and seven }
tenths English acres.) Sown in June, }
ripens in September. }
11 1.4 Do. do. beginning of June, }
before hemp. }
3. Both pulled.

Time of growth of either does not exceed four months.

Quantity of hemp seed grown, 400, a 700,000 quarters.

Quantity of flax seed grown, 400, a 500,000 quarters.

4. Rotted by sinking it in water—in ponds, lakes, or holes dug for the purpose. It remains in the water from one to three weeks, according to the state of the weather; if warm, less time is required, if cold, more or longer time. Great care must be taken by frequently examining, while steeping, that it does not lay too long, and by that means injure the fibre, in rotting the wood or the stalk. They sometimes rot it in running streams, when there is such near, and it gives the hemp and flax a whiter and cleaner appearance, but is considered to injure the strength of the fibre a little, especially if the stream be rather rapid. When dried, it is bruised in a hollow piece of wood, or trough, to separate the fibre from the wood. I cannot explain the exact process, but all the implements are of wood, in order to preserve the fibre from being cut or torn.

5. This depends so much on the season and the

state of the weather, at the time of rotting, that it varies.

From half a ton to one and a half tons of hemp per deciatine of 2,400 sq. faths.

And from 3 cwt. to half a ton of flax per deciatine of 2,400 sq. fathoms.

6. From twenty-five to forty shillings per ton to clean the raw material, and put it in the usual marketable state. No rent is paid for the land; but a certain extent of land is appropriated to each village or community in common.

7. The hemp is grown principally in the governments of Koorsk, Kalooga, Teola, Oire, Chernigoff and Smolensk.

Flax is grown principally in the governments of Novogorod, Pshoff and Lithuania.

The temperature of which is cold, that is, the mean temperature, though the short summer, is very hot.

8. With hemp—don't change the crop, but manure well every other year or so.

With flax—the ground left fallow for one year in three, or sometimes vary the crop by sowing oats or barley.

In hot or dry seasons, the hemp or flax is short and less productive; but in damp and temperate seasons, it attains the greatest perfection.—*Jour. of Amer. Institute.*

ON STEEPING SEED CORN.

To prevent birds from pulling up or insects from destroying corn when planted, soak the corn 24 hours in a solution of salt petre and warm water; then, after draining off the water, take three parts tar to two parts of fish oil, warm, and mix them together, and put the mixture on the corn, stirring the corn until the mixtures adhere to and cover the grains; after which it may be rolled in plaster, lime, or ashes, to prevent the grains sticking together when dropping. It is thought the tar prevents too much wet, after planting, from rotting the corn, and oil prevents too much dry weather from drying the tar and thereby forming a crust around the grain that a sprout cannot get through, but both together make the mixture of a proper consistency that retains the moisture, renders the covering soft, and admits the sprout to get through. The above method has been tried a number of years by Mr. Ephraim Clark, a highly respectable farmer of Westfield, N. J., a number of whose neighbors also have tried the same with beneficial results, rarely having had to plant their corn over prepared in this way.

N. B. The same preparation answers well for Lima beans.

The above method was communicated to me by Mr. Ephraim Clark, who gave me permission to send it for publication.

Yours, &c.

WILLIAM MARSH.

Rahway, April 24, 1838.

THE WHEAT CROP AND CHINCH BUG.

I have seen in your paper several very flattering accounts of the present wheat crop. I have no doubt the crop is generally a much larger one than for the last several years; but I am satisfied, in this section it is not so large a one by far, as was generally expected, and as generally reported; for, in the first place, the quantity seeded was

comparatively small, and in the second, it has been visited by an unparalleled number of the Chinch Bug, that has cut it off very considerably.

This formidable little insect is now threatening destruction to our growing crops of Corn. Since the commencement of our harvest, they are here seen by millions of millions, marching in almost solid bodies to our oat and corn fields. Several fields of Corn are already visited by them to an alarming extent, the stalks literally blackened from the ground to the last blade. What extent of mischief they will do, none can say. I am of opinion, that unless we are providentially visited by the finest seasons from this time, our crops of corn will be greatly cut off by them. I would advise farmers to keep a steady watch upon them; to use all means to intercept their march by intrenchments across their paths, so soon as they have collected in quantities; fill up the trench or ditch with leaves, straw, or something of the kind, and burn them up; and repeat it until these armies are broken up. When they have taken to the corn, the best means of destroying them, without injury to the corn, I have ever tried, is, by the use of tolerably strong ley. Take it to the field in vessels; saturate cloths or rags of convenient size in it; then press out the ley from the cloths around the stalk, so it will run down into the boot of the blade and the roots of the stalk where they collect. This is the best remedy I have ever tried, and quickest done; besides, I consider it an advantage to the corn.

There lives in this neighbourhood an old and experienced farmer, who used to be frequently in the field with Mr. Jefferson, and recollects to have heard him say years ago, that if a famine was ever produced in this country, it would be by this little insect, (Chinch Bug.) To witness and hear of the vast numbers that have made their appearance during our harvest in this section, and the threatening aspect they have assumed, I deem a sufficient apology for introducing the opinion above of that truly great man, Mr. Jefferson.

The rapid increase of this insect in the last few years, admonishes us to delay no longer in declaring a war of extermination against them. I have simply thrown out these hints, hoping to call out some older and more experienced farmers upon the subject. Many plans have been adopted for their destruction. I have given the most successful ever tried by myself. I hope some better has been tried before; and that no time will be lost in making the recipe public property through your columns.

Amelia County, Va.

Rich. Enq.

[From the Common School Assistant.]

AGRICULTURE.

How can I make more money from my land? is a question which every farmer should put to himself. The following remarks will aid him in answer:

A great change has been made in cultivating the soil. Twenty or thirty years ago we raised wheat, wheat, wheat—then we raised rye, rye, and a few oats, peas, and buckwheat; and then, in a great many places, we made fuel of our fences, gave our land to the commons, and removed to the West, where again we could raise wheat and then rye, and end with oats and buckwheat.

Such has been our system of agriculture, and such the rotation of crops. But a change has come over the land. We are learning to recover soils, and to raise a greater variety of crops.

By this change in agriculture, the land is made to produce ten times its former yield; and the cultivation of roots is now considered as one of the tests of good farming. Roots prepare the land finely for other crops. They possess the greatest value as an article for food. They form large quantities of manure of the best quality. They enable the farmer to keep ten times the stock that grass would support; and he who neglects roots now, is not a good farmer.

The following will show how much food can be raised from one acre by cultivating roots:

The Messrs. Bullocks, near Albany, from four acres, have taken 4000 bushels of ruta бага. A gentleman in New Jersey, from two acres, had 2000 bushels.

Mr. Bement, of Albany, well known for his patriotic efforts in the cause of agriculture, has produced roots weighing 24½ pounds. Edward Miller, of Albany, has raised at the rate of 1320 bushels per acre. The agent of the Land Company, at Bath, Steuben county, raised at the rate of 1600 bushels per acre. R. Gordon, in the Farmer and Mechanic, states his crop at 1,510 on an acre.

Of the mangel wurtzel crops, of from 1000 to 2000 bushels per acre have been repeatedly raised. It is probable that of this root more tons have been produced on an acre, than of any other. The carrot does not fall much behind the field-beet in productiveness. Mr. Bench, of Marcellus, has raised at the rate of 280 bushels to the acre; and Edward Miller, of Albany county, 1680 bushels. In what other way could we have obtained so much animal food?

It should be remembered that what has been done in cultivating the earth, may be done again; that the productive powers of the soil are not diminished; and more than all, that with 200 bushels of potatoes, 500 of ruta бага, or carrot, and the same of mangel wurtzel to the acre, and suitable soils, these amounts will most surely be exceeded; root crops are far more profitable than any other; corn, or grain, or hay crop.

"What should be the reason," said a respectable farmer, in conversation the other day with another farmer, "that with a less quantity of land under cultivation, you can keep so much more stock in proportion, than I am able to do, and at the same time produce such quantities of grain?"

"My roots do it," was the reply. "I fat my pork on boiled apples and potatoes, finishing with corn or ground barley; I fat my beef on turnips; I feed my horses with turnips or carrots, unless put to hard labor during the winter, when I allow them oats; and I separate early in the season my lambs from the rest of the flock, and feed them with turnips. By adopting this course, I rarely lose an animal, and the expense of keeping my whole stock is materially lessened."

Now will not every man who reads this, consider the subject? Try the experiment. He who suspects all changes, must abide old evils.—Manufactures are improving, education is progressing, and the world is on the advance. If the farmers do not wake up, they will be trodden on and crushed by this march of improvement. The

farmer's profession, in its nature, is the noblest and most independent of any; let it be so in its practice.

INDUSTRY.—The following anecdote may give some encouragement to the industrious husbandman: Not long ago a country gentleman had an estate of £200 a year which he kept in his own hands, until he found himself so much in debt, that, to satisfy his creditors, he was obliged to sell the half and to let the remainder with a farmer for twenty-one years. Towards the expiration of the lease the farmer, coming one day to pay his rent, asked the gentleman whether he would sell the farm. "Why, will you buy it?" said the gentleman. "If you will part with it, and we can agree," replied the farmer. "That is exceedingly strange," said the gentleman. "Pray tell me how it happens that, while I could not live upon twice as much land, for which I pay no rent, you are regularly paying me a hundred a year for your farm, and able, in a few years to purchase it?" "The reason is plain," answered the farmer; "you eat still, and said 'go!' I got up and said 'come;' you lay in bed and enjoyed your estate; I rose in the morning and minded my business."

Silk Ribbon, in great perfection, manufactured by Messrs. S. & T. Whitmarsh, at their factory near South street bridge. The loom used was constructed by Mr. F. Downing, of Enfield, and a more perfect and beautiful piece of machinery we have rarely seen. It is capable of weaving fourteen pieces of ribbon of different widths, at the same time, and it does weave them exquisitely. Some specimens which we have in our possession, the product of this machine, are not surpassed by any ribbon of foreign manufacture. This branch of business, as well as the manufacture of sewing silk, promises to be a very lucrative business to the enterprising proprietors in Northampton.

[Northampton Courier.]

TURNIP SEEDS.

5000 lbs. Turnip Seeds of first quality of the following kinds, will be supplied at the very lowest wholesale rates; which will enable vendors to make large profits in selling by the pound, and far larger when selling in smaller parcels.

Purple topped Ruta бага or Yellow Swedish Turnip, White flat Field, White Norfolk, Early White Dutch, Yellow Dutch, Yellow Flat Field, Yellow Aberdeen, Large Yellow Bullock, Long Tankard, Yellow Stone, White Stone, Yellow Maltese, Dale's New Yellow Hybrid, Swan's Egg, Red top or Red Round, Green top or Green Round, and others.

Also, for sale, every other kind of Garden, Flower and Agricultural seeds. A liberal credit to vendors—and priced catalogues will be sent to all who desire.

N. B. 600,000 Chinese Morus Multicaulis Trees, 3 to 6 feet high, deliverable in October—and 200,000 Morus Espana, Brussa, and other choice varieties.

WM. PRINCE & SONS,
July 17 St Flushing, New-York.

DAHLIA ROOTS:

The subscriber can furnish any quantity of DAHLIA ROOTS to the number of one thousand, recommended to be a choice variety, all of the double kind, and from the well known nursery of Samuel Rees, Esq., near Salem, New Jersey. I can also furnish from the same nursery very superior APPLE TREES for spring planting; if orders are given in season for them, Peach Trees cannot be furnished from the said nursery before next fall.

J. S. EASTMAN.

BALTIMORE PRODUCE MARKET.

These Prices are carefully corrected every Monday

	PER	FROM	TO
BEANS, white field,	bushel.	1 25	—
CATTLE, on the hoof,	100lbs	8 00	8 75
CORN, yellow,	bushel	67	68
White,	"	65	66
COTTON, Virginia,	pound	9	11
North Carolina,	"	10	11
Upland,	"	9 1/2	11
Louisiana — Alabama,	"	10	11
FEATHERS,	pound.	48	50
FLAXSEED,	bushel.	1 12	—
FLOUR & MEAL—Best wh. wh't fam.	barrel.	10 00	—
Do. do. baker's,	"	—	—
SuperHow. st. from stores	"	7 25	7 50
City Mills, super,	"	7 00	—
extra,	"	7 50	—
Susquehanna,	"	8 00	—
Rye,	"	7 00	—
Kiln-dried Meal, in hhds.	hhd.	4 37	4 50
do. in bbls.	bbl.	—	—
GRASS SEEDS, wholes. red Clover,	bushel.	—	—
Kentucky blue	"	2 50	3 00
Timothy (herds of the north)	"	2 25	2 50
Orchard,	"	2 00	2 50
Tall meadow Oat,	"	—	3 00
Herds, or red top,	"	90	1 00
HAY, in bulk,	ton.	10 00	15 00
HEMP, country, dew rotted,	pound.	6	7
water rotted,	"	7	—
Hoss, on the hoof,	100lb.	7 00	—
Slaughtered,	"	—	—
Hops—first sort,	pound.	9	—
second,	"	7	—
refuse,	"	5	—
LIME,	bushel.	33	34
MUSTARD SEED, Domestic, —; blk.	"	3 50	4 00
OATS,	"	25	—
PEAS, red eye,	bushel.	—	1 12
Black eye,	"	1 00	1 12
Lady,	"	—	—
PLASTER PARIS, in the stone, cargo,	ton.	3 50	3 75
Ground,	barrel.	1 50	—
PALMA CHRISTA BEAN,	bushel.	—	—
RAGS,	pound.	3	4
RYE,	bushel.	65	66
Susquehanna,	"	—	none
TOBACCO, crop, common,	100lbs	3 50	4 50
brown and red,	"	4 00	6 00
fine red,	"	8 00	10 00
wrappery, suitable	"	—	—
for segars,	"	10 00	20 00
yellow and red,	"	8 00	10 00
good yellow,	"	8 00	12 00
fine yellow,	"	12 00	16 00
Seconds, as in quality,	"	—	—
ground leaf,	"	—	—
Virginia,	"	4 50	6 00
Rappahannock,	"	—	—
Kentucky,	"	5 00	8 00
WHEAT, white,	bushel.	1 40	1 55
Red, best	"	1 40	1 55
Maryland	"	1 30	1 40
WHISKY, 1st pf. in bbls. }	gallon.	33	33 1/2
in hhds. }	"	31	—
wagon price,	"	—	—
WAGON FREIGHTS, to Pittsburgh,	100 lbs	1 75	—
To Wheeling,	"	1 50	—
WOOL, Prime & Saxon Fleeces,	pound.	40 to 50	20 to 22
Full Merino,	"	35	40 18 20
Three fourths Merino,	"	30	35 18 20
One half do,	"	25	30 18 20
Common & one fourth Meri.	"	25	30 18 20
Pulled,	"	28	30 18 20

MORUS MULTICAULIS TREES.

The subscriber has from 25,000, to 30,000 Morus Multicaulis trees now growing at his residence, with roots of 1, 2, and 3 years old, which will be ready for sale this fall and which he will sell on moderate terms.

EDWARD P. ROBERTS.

BALTIMORE PROVISION MARKET.

	PER.	FROM.	TO.
APPLES,	barrel.	—	—
BACON, hams, new, Balt. cured,	pound.	13	13 1/2
Shoulders,	"	11 1/2	12
Middlings,	"	11 1/2	12
Assorted, country,	"	9 1/2	10
BUTTER, printed, in lbs. & half lbs.	"	20	25
Roll,	"	—	—
CIDER,	barrel.	—	—
CALVES, three to six weeks old,	each.	5 00	6 00
Cows, new milch,	"	25 00	40 00
Dry,	"	12 00	15 00
CORN MEAL, for family use,	100lbs.	1 62	—
CHOP RYE,	"	1 50	1 60
Eggs,	dozen.	12	—
FISH, Shad, No. 1, Susquehanna,	barrel.	9 75	10 00
No. 2,	"	9 50	—
Herrings, salted, No. 1,	"	4 25	4 75
Mackerel, No. 1, ——— No. 2,	"	—	—
No. 3,	"	—	—
Cod, salted,	cwt.	3 00	3 25
LARD,	pound.	10	11

BANK NOTE TABLE.

Corrected for the Farmer & Gardener, by Samuel Winchester, Lottery & Exchange Broker, No. 94, corner of Baltimore and North streets.

U. S. Bank,	par	VIRGINIA.
Branch at Baltimore,	do	Farmers Bank of Virgi. 1 1/2
Other Branches,	do	Bank of Virginia,
MARYLAND.		Branch at Fredericksburg, do
Banks in Baltimore,	par	Petersburg,
Hagerstown,	3/4	Norfolk,
Frederick,	do	Winchester,
Westminster,	do	Lynchburg,
Farmers' Bank of Mary'd, do	do	Danville,
Do. payable at Easton,	do	Bank of Valley, Winch. par
Salisbury,	1 per ct. dis.	Branch at Romney, .. par
Cumberland,	par	Do. Charlestown, .. par
Millington,	do	Do. Leesburg, .. 1 1/2
DISTRICT.		Wheeling Banks, .. 3 1/2
Washington,	par	Ohio Banks, generally 5 1/2
Georgetown, } Banks, 1/2 p. c.		New Jersey Banks gen. 3
Alexandria, }		New York City, .. par
PENNSYLVANIA.		New York State, .. do
Philadelphia,	par	Massachusetts, .. 1 1/2
Chambersburg,	1/2	Connecticut, .. 1 1/2
Gettysburg,	do	New Hampshire, .. 1 1/2
Pittsburg,	2 1/2	Maine,
York,	2 1/2	Rhode Island, .. 1 1/2
Other Pennsylvania Bks. 2		North Carolina, .. 5
Delaware (under \$5), .. 4		South Carolina, .. 6 1/2
Do. (over \$5),	1 1/2	Georgia,
Michigan Banks,	10	New Orleans,
Canadian do,	10	

FOR SALE,

Two superior DEVON bulls, 4 years old this spring, of the purest blood in the country. fine form and remarkably large. Any gentleman wishing to procure one will find it to his advantage to embrace the present opportunity, as they will be sold at the low price of \$100 each, deliverable in Baltimore.

Applications in writing, post paid, to be made to the subscriber.

EDWARD P. ROBERTS, Baltimore, Md.

may 29

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FARMERS' REPOSITORY OF AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS AND EAST MAN'S CYLINDRICAL STRAW CUTTERS IMPROVED.

THE Subscriber informs the public that he has secured by letters patent his late and very important improvements on his Cylindrical Straw Cutter, by which improvements they are made more durable and easier kept in order. All the machinery being secured to an iron frame the shrinkage, wear and decay of wood is avoided. The feeding part of his improved machine is upon an entire different principle from the former machine; far more durable, requiring neither skill or care to keep it in order. These machines are so constructed as to make the freight on them less than half what it cost to ship the former or wood machines, an important desideratum to purchasers living at a distance; and I now offer it to the public upon

the credit of my establishment as the most perfect machine in existence for the same purpose. They are also adapted to cutting rags for paper making, and for cutting tobacco as manufactured by Tobaccoists, &c.

I also keep these machines on hand made as heretofore with my new feeding machinery attached to them; and also a general assortment of Agricultural Implements, as usual. Elliott's Horizontal Wheat Fans, and Fox & Bolland's Threshing Machines are both superior articles.

My stock of Ploughs on hand are not equalled in this city either for quality, quantity, or variety. I have a large assortment of Plough Castings at retail or by the ton, and having an Iron Foundry attached to my establishment can furnish any kind of Plough or Machine Castings on reasonable terms and at a short notice.

All repairs done with punctuality and neatness. On hand, a few Patent Lime Spreaders, Horse Powers, &c. &c.

Also just received, a fresh supply of Landreth's superior Garden Seeds. In store, superior Timothy and Orchard Grass Seed and Seed Oats. All implements in the agricultural line will be furnished by the subscriber, on good and on as reasonable terms as can be had in this city, with a liberal deduction to wholesale purchasers. Likewise will receive orders for Fruit Trees from Mr. S. Reeves' Nursery, New Jersey.

JONATHAN S. EASTMAN,

Pratt street, Baltimore,

feb 20

Between Charles & Hanover sts

TO THE PUBLIC.

Try the New Agricultural Establishment in

Grant-street, next door to Dinsmore and Kyle.

Every article warranted to be first rate. The subscribers, grateful for past favors, take this early opportunity of returning their thanks to their customers and the public in general, and beg leave to inform them that they are now provided with a very extensive stock of newly manufactured AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, suitable to meet the call of Farmers, Gardeners, Merchants, Captains of vessels, and others, viz: 1000 Ploughs, assorted sizes, from \$4 to \$15 each, comprising of the old common Bar Shear, Winand's Self Sharpening; Woods & Freeborn's patent, all sizes, "Davis," "Sinclair & Moore's" improved Hill Side Ploughs, highly esteemed for turning the furrow down hill, with wrought or cast shears; Wheat Fans, of various sizes and patterns, from \$15 to \$50 each, warranted to separate the garlic from the wheat; Corn Shellers, from \$12 to \$20; Cutting Boxes, from \$7 to \$50 each; Corn and Tobacco Cultivators, large and small; Expanding do., Wheat Cradles, warranted to have fingers of the natural growth, and Grass Scythes, &c. &c.; Castings, of all descriptions and patterns, by the lb. or ton, to suit customers, allowing a liberal discount to merchants buying to sell again, all of which will be furnished on the most pleasing terms and every article warranted to be of the best quality, in proportion to the cost price. All orders by mail or otherwise shall be duly attended to with the greatest despatch.

We would particularly call the attention of Country Merchants and others, wishing to purchase agricultural implements to sell again, to the fact, that we will furnish them with articles on better terms than they can be supplied at any other establishment in the city. Our assortment is complete and as varied as that of the most extensive concern in Baltimore.

We have also connected in its operations with the above branch of business a complete assortment of FIELD AND GARDEN SEEDS, kept by Thomas Denny—Also Garden and Farm Tools, of various sorts and of the choicest collection, which will enable our customers to have filled entire all orders in the Agricultural and Seed Departments. mh 26 JOHN T. DURDING & Co.

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Soap suds in aid of manure—burnt clay for light soils—method of destroying the chrysalis of the silk worm—Orange Farm—on rearing mocking birds—mud as a manure—charcoal a dressing for onions—on the time for cutting grass—the harvest and prices of wheat in Virginia—ravages of the chinch bug—hints for the farmer—value of gypsum—the peach worm and remedy—a way for southerners to pay their debts—experiments on the vegetation of rose seeds—to improve grass land without manure—large calves—the farmer's state—to destroy grub worms—prognostics of the weather, concluded—agricultural pursuits—cultivation of hemp and flax in Russia—curative for the chinch bug—hints to agriculturists—value of industry—manufacture of silk ribbon—prices current, &c.